

CLASSIFICATION **RESTRICTED**
 SECURITY INFORMATION
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 INFORMATION FROM
 FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

CD NO.

STAT

COUNTRY USSR
 SUBJECT Political - International relations
 HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspaper
 WHERE PUBLISHED Hanoi
 DATE PUBLISHED 12 Oct 1951
 LANGUAGE French

DATE OF INFORMATION 1951
 DATE DIST. 6 Dec 1951
 NO. OF PAGES 2
 SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF ESPIONAGE ACT NO. 5, U. S. C. 51 AND 52, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE L'Entente.

VIEWS WITH CAUTION CONCILIATORY ASPECTS OF USSR POLICY

An article from Paris reports several press opinions on USSR peace proposals and speculates on their significance as follows:

Rumors now circulating regarding Soviet peace proposals should be received with caution. The news was first released in "progressive" circles which are known to be Communist-influenced. Also, the news was circulated in neutral capitals by USSR agents who specialize in maintaining discreet contacts with Western countries. Moreover, it seems logical that a Soviet proposal for a Four-Power Conference should follow Prime Minister Grotewohl's speech opening the way for "talks between the two Germanys."

Gromyko's lack of aggressiveness at the San Francisco conference can probably be explained by the fact that the USSR probably did not wish to destroy the effect of her peace offensive by allowing her diplomats to act like "elephants in a China shop." The newspaper Le Monde definitely looks for a resumption of East-West contacts. However, the Soviet magazine News might be a more revealing source through its comments on the peace offensive. The sixth issue of the magazine states, "It is with increasing sorrow that all peoples observe armaments races, military alliances, and the hurried establishment of military bases all over the world."

While this publication maintains that the policy of the Western powers is directed against the people's interests, it recommends a cultural and commercial rapprochement between the USSR and Great Britain. It is possible that Moscow wishes to exploit differences of opinion between London and Washington. The position of the Foreign Office regarding the Communist government of Peiping, as well as its attitude towards Nehru, might lead Soviet diplomats to hope for a London-Moscow commercial agreement which could split the UN bloc.

- 1 -

CLASSIFICATION

RESTRICTED**RESTRICTED**

STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NSRB		DISTRIBUTION														
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FBI																

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

Stalin is surely ready to make concessions in order to implement the old tactical formula of international Communism. He would divide today, only to oppose tomorrow so that he might some day conquer.

L'Aurore writes on this subject that Stalin "could decide to try a new tack in the hope that Soviet peace proposals might cause the UN to relax. "The original tack can be resumed later."

One of the Soviet concessions might be to end the Korean war. Some unconfirmed news items stated that Moscow has asked the Chinese and North Koreans to accept a cease fire on the present front, instead of at the 38th Parallel.

However, recent Chinese statements do not seem to agree with Moscow diplomacy. General Chu Te said that the Central People's Government must continue in the Korean war because of the "systematically hostile" attitude of the US.

If it were certain that the US would permit normal relations between Peiping and Tokyo, thus restoring peace to the Far East, the Chinese government might soon adopt a conciliatory attitude.

- E N D -

- 2 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED